

**Table 1. Number, incidence rate <sup>1</sup>, median days away from work <sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors <sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>4</sup> by selected natures with musculoskeletal disorders <sup>5</sup> in selected ownerships for Missouri, 2012**

Ownership	Nature of the injury or illness <sup>6</sup>	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Natures	4,870	26.8	10	5.6
private industry	1211 Herniated discs	20	0.1	30	34.1
private industry	1221 Meniscus tears	70	0.4	30	21.4
private industry	123 Sprains- strains- tears	2,980	16.4	10	5.9
private industry	1230 Sprains- strains- tears- unspecified	100	0.6	7	17.5
private industry	1231 Major tears to muscles- tendons- ligaments	150	0.8	51	14.5
private industry	1232 Sprains	560	3.1	11	8.7
private industry	1233 Strains	2,160	11.9	9	6.2
private industry	124 Hernias due to traumatic incidents	220	1.2	14	12.4
private industry	1972 Soreness- pain- hurt--nonspecified injury	1,010	5.6	5	7.3
private industry	1973 Swelling- inflammation- irritation--nonspecified injury	110	0.6	2	16.9
private industry	2241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	320	1.8	17	10.7
private industry	27 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and	100	0.6	6	17.3
private industry	272 Dorsopathies	30	0.2	3	31.0
private industry	2729 Dorsopathies- n.e.c.	30	0.1	3	33.1
private industry	273 Soft tissue disorders- except the back	70	0.4	11	20.5
private industry	2734 Epicondylitis	30	0.2	11	30.4
private industry	2735 Other or unspecified tendonitis (tendinitis)	20	0.1	10	39.1
local government	All Selected Natures	240	11.6	3	28.0
local government	123 Sprains- strains- tears	70	3.4	7	47.5
local government	1233 Strains	60	2.7	7	52.7
local government	1972 Soreness- pain- hurt--nonspecified injury	120	5.9	1	37.1
local government	2241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	50	2.3	48	57.2

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$  where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

<sup>3</sup> Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

<sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>5</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the

injury or illness is: overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

<sup>6</sup> Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 02, 2013